

he will never support a man who is not an Antimason. He supported the coalition of '33. Will he admit that he too, has turned his coat? How long is it since he denounced Antimasonry as the very essence of federalism? Has he forgotten all his bitter denunciations? But Antimasonry has become popular just now, and he wisely jumps into the current and swims with the tide. He will never support a man who is not an Antimason! Waterman and Kinsman both signed the famous 'appeal' of 1829. Waterman was the coalition candidate for Councilor in '33; (Kinsman, I believe never took any active part in politics till now) and now will Mr. Marston tell us what evidence he has that they are Antimasons? Give us the evidence, or we must believe that your professions of Antimasonry are a mere device to obtain Antimasonic votes for your *masonic* candidates.

SENECA.

For the State Journal.

MR. KNAPP: Sir—I am glad to see that the Constitution of Woodstock, presents the name of Gen. MARTIN FLINT, for Congress in the third District. I believe that many, if not most, of the Old School Antimasons will cordially support him. Besides his being the great apostle of Antimasonry, he is a sound Republican and uniting in his support of Harrison and Granger, Jenison and Camp. His enemies are attempting to convince the people that he is for Van Buren, because of the part taken in the Revolt at Havana, by Judge Cobb. Improper as it may be for an individual to take the course of Mr. Cobb, that is, taking a part with both sides, still General Flint is not responsible for it. I assure you that he is entirely opposed to Van Burenism, and that his whole influence has been exerted to prevent its spread, and that he is now doing more than any man in the State to advance the true interests of the Antimasonic party and candidates.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Montpelier, 28th August, 1836.

For the State Journal.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR:—Having attended the late commencement of Middlebury College, permit me through the columns of your widely extended paper, to give some account of the proceedings. I will first name the exercises which preceded the principal anniversary. On Sunday afternoon, instead of a sermon by the minister, Prof. Fowler delivered an address to the graduating class, which was characterized by great boldness and independent views. It was an admirable performance and gave general satisfaction to liberal men, &c., spoke of or rather alluded to the political trimmers of the day, who have not independence enough to be honest, nor virtue enough to be consistent. He urged the importance of a strict adherence to truth in politics, religion and morals. In short it was full of striking and original thoughts, happily expressed, and appeared to me in more respects than one, to have been well timed. I heard it intimated that it would be published, and I sincerely hope it will be, for though it be true that the mass will be likely to prefer a newspaper to a sermon, yet I cannot doubt but it would be read by many, and prove highly useful.

On Tuesday afternoon, two or three orations, a poem and a literary conference were given before the Philanthropic Society, all of which were tolerable, and an oration before the Beneficent Society.

In the evening there was speaking from the Parkerian premiums by five members of each of the three lower classes. This exercise, though not very interesting, attracted a full house, and passed off well. The style of declamation has much improved of late years. The evening was closed by a Poem by Rev. J. C. Southmayd, of Burlington, before the Associated Alumni, but my position in the house and the noise were such, that I could scarcely hear a line of it. I can therefore say nothing of its merits.

On commencement day the weather was fine, and early in the morning the surrounding population began to pour into the village in great numbers; the streets were filled, and the notes of the 'Poulney Band' were now and then heard amid the rattling of carriage wheels and neighing of horses. The procession was formed at the new College—a stone building just finished—about 9 o'clock and marched to this meeting house, where the exercises were performed.

Of the various performances, consisting mostly of short orations, I have not leisure now would it be proper to speak in detail. On the whole, though no one would expect to find the richness of thought, amplitude of illustration or richness of language among these 'Juvens' as among literary veterans or even among professional men of some age, yet I can safely say that these orations were neither stale, flat nor unprofitable. The topics chosen on such occasions are not always the most interesting, yet here they in a good measure showed forth the prevailing thoughts and themes of the times in their true form and pressure, except in relation to the engrossing subject of slavery, to which I recollect to have heard scarcely an allusion. The omission is singular, for I take it for granted it was not *tubed* by the Faculty in this region. At this time men may speak of it as they think. One remark I often heard made was, that the exercises were rather too long or rather too numerous, so much so as to become

wearisome to the most resolute *Savau*. This is certainly true, and it behoves the officers to reflect whether we may not have too much even of a good thing. I am aware of the answer that will be made—that the friends of every student of the graduating class are anxious that he should have a part, and that those who should be passed over would feel mortified and discouraged. True, perhaps, but necessity requires the measure. When 50 or 60 come to graduate—and some of the classes already exceed the latter number—it will be impossible to detain an audience to hear an oration from each, though not more than eight or ten minutes in length.

At the conclusion, the degree of A. B. was conferred on 32 young gentlemen of the graduating class, and the ceremonies were closed by a short, but feeling and affectionate address from the President to the graduates. It was listened to by the whole audience with profound attention, fatigued and exhausted as they were. In conclusion I may add that every thing was done with decency and propriety. A very numerous and brilliant assembly showed that this important anniversary has lost none of that interest which the people of Middlebury and vicinity have been accustomed to take in it.

I learn that over 50 young men were examined and admitted to the Freshman class, which number it is supposed will be doubled at the beginning of the term.

The new college building, which I have alluded to, over every part of which I was conducted by Prof. Turner, is a very substantial and convenient edifice, appropriated to the purposes of a Chapel, Library room, Lecture rooms, Recitation rooms, &c. Its cost I understand was about \$1300. Another large stone edifice is soon to be commenced, and in fact it is already much needed—the other buildings not being sufficient to accommodate all the students with study rooms. Funds are, I believe amply provided by subscription.

The Library room is admirably arranged, certainly better than the Franklin Library at Philadelphia, or the Athenaeum at Boston.

A VISITOR.

From the Constitution.

The people of the North have been repeatedly told that Van Buren is a *Northern* man, and that, if we do not support him, the election will go into the House of Representatives, and Judge White, the nullifier and slaveholder, and anti-trail man will be elected. This has induced, or rather I should say, seduced hundreds who detest Van Buren's system of policy, to commit themselves in his favor, as the least of two evils. The artifice succeeded well, when it was first tried, a year and a half ago, because, then, Judge White was the prominent candidate against Mr. Van Buren, and the latter had not so fully developed, as he has since done, his disposition to go against all Northern interests for the sake of securing Southern support. Now, however, the case is widely different. General Harrison is Mr. Van Buren's prominent competitor. His great and increasing strength in the middle and western States renders it certain that there will be no election by the people, unless he is elected. The freemen of New England are, therefore, no longer to be frightened into the support of Mr. Van Buren, by the fear that their refusal to support him, will produce a failure of an election by the people. It is now manifest that the giving of even every vote in New England to Mr. Van Buren could not elect him. The question is, now evidently, not between Van Buren and White, but between Van Buren and Harrison; both before the people and in the House of Representatives, should the election go there. The course of events has thus furnished an irrefragable answer to the great argument which has been urged with so much effect in getting men committed for the President's candidate.

But even if the question did lie between Van Buren and White, what—considering the course of Mr. Van Buren and his party in Congress, during the late session—have the north to expect from him in regard to their peculiar wishes or interests?

Take the question of slavery, and what are his claims to northern support even over Judge White himself? Have not his entire party in Congress, during the agitation of the subject in its various forms, uniformly gone with the South? And have not the most bitter denunciations against the cause of abolition been constantly poured forth from the Globe, and other leading presses in Mr. Van Buren's interest? The Globe has, indeed, boasted that Mr. Van Buren's whole influence as the head of a great and powerful party, had been, and would be arrayed against their cause. Hear what it said on the 4th of April last:

"Mr. Van Buren has yielded in his own State, and if elected President, will undoubtedly, be able to yield throughout the north, the greatest influence against that fanatical spirit—the spirit of abolition."

Here, then, is an assurance solemnly put forth in the Globe, Mr. Van Buren's known organ at Washington, that the whole weight of his official influence, if elected President, shall be brought to bear against the abolition of slavery; and what the extent of that influence would be, must be fearfully apparent to all who consider that it is a part of Mr. Van Buren's system of policy to make the whole patronage of the government the means of augmenting the President's influence over the public sentiment throughout the country.

The above article in the Globe was designed to carry out the policy which dictated Mr. Van Buren's letter to certain individuals in North Carolina, and which he caused to be published in Virginia just before the election last winter, to influence the slaveholders of that State in favor of the Van Buren ticket.

It was the same policy which induced all his friends in Congress to vote upon the admission of Arkansas into the Union, against an amendment which merely pro-

tested against the admission being taken as an implied sanction of the article in the Constitution which prohibited the abolition of slavery by its legislature.

It was the same policy which dictated the course of the whole of the Van Buren party in the House of Representatives in supporting Mr. Pinckney's Resolutions, which aimed to give a death blow to all attempts to obtain the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the last of which declared that all future petitions touching that subject, should, "without either being printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and no further action be had thereon"—a resolution which the "Emancipator" justly declared to be "an act of high-handed usurpation, a daring infraction of the Constitution, and a deliberate outrage upon the rights of the people."

To crown the whole, it was the same which induced Mr. Van Buren to give his casting vote in favor of the 'incendiary' bill, whereby the productions of the northern press on the subject of slavery, were to be subjected, in their transmission through the Post Office to the action of state Legislation.

Who expected all this from Mr. Van Buren, and his party, when he began, a year and a half ago, to court the anti-slavery people of the north, on the ground that he was the northern candidate, opposed to Judge White? Having got thousands committed for him on that ground, he now turns round, and with his friends in Congress, and leading presses, goes against them—evidently calculating that he shall be able to hold the north by the force of party machinery, while he is busily engaged in courting southern votes by gratifying southern prejudices, and favoring southern interests.

The same policy induced his northern friends in Congress—acting, as all know, with his concurrence—to vote, repeatedly, near the close of the late session, to admit resolutions offered by some of his friends from North Carolina, looking to a reduction of the tariff, and the breaking up the system of protection to our domestic industry; and this after great numbers had become committed for him on the express ground that he was the man and the only man, who could save the tariff from the destruction which would await it if Judge White should be elected.

Mr. Van Buren has, in short, during the whole of the last session of Congress, proved the truth of Senator Benton's declaration concerning him, that he was "a northern man, with southern feelings."

And now I put it to the people of this State—I ask even the friends of Mr. Van Buren, what single interest of the north—what interest dear to Vermont, will Mr. Van Buren sustain, if elected President? What friend of the Tariff, or of abolition, or of any other northern interest, will henceforth trust a man who has thus trifled with all the assurances held out to the north to induce its support of him for the purpose of securing the support of the opposite section by encouraging the belief that he will gratify its wishes and sustain its interests?

I know some say that, though pledged to the south, he will not redeem that pledge, and therefore we may rely upon him. So, then, we could be induced to go for Mr. Van Buren, because we presume he will violate the pledges he has made to the south to secure southern votes? The truth is, he may be expected to violate any, or all of his pledges, as he may find it convenient to secure his end. Let those trust him who can. I will not.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

Yesterday, after our paper had gone to press, we received the following note, with the enclosure therein mentioned. We hasten to lay the letter of Mr. Van Buren before our readers, being well aware that its long detention has greatly excited public curiosity.

The letter is, as was stated some time ago, by the correspondent of the Boston Atlas, a rebuff to the Antimasons. He expressly declares that he would not consider the circumstance that a person was an adhering mason, as a disqualification for office.

Mr. Van Buren is a citizen of New York as well acquainted with the history of the Morgan abduction and murder—knew all about the trials arising out of that case—was familiar with the conduct of the brethren in setting the laws at defiance, by the perjury and standing mute of witnesses, and by the dishonesty of Jurors, and yet he considers an adherence to masonry as no disqualification. It is manifest that, if he is right, Antimasonry is all wrong.

Antimasonry is not a war upon individuals, but opposition to the institution; an effort upon the part of those who believe secret societies to be dangerous and anti-republican, to prostrate them by operating upon their members. Antimasons, believing masonic societies to be dangerous, and inconsistent with the spirit of equality on which our government is based, consider all those who still adhere to those societies as disqualified by that very adherence, to discharge the duties of our various offices.

A judge, for instance, or a juror, or a witness, who still adheres to these oath bound institutions, is, in the understanding of Antimasons, disqualified for the performance of the duties incident to each. The very design of forming these societies, and binding their members together by terrible oaths and blasphemous ceremonies, is, to give the initiated advantages over other citizens who are, under the constitution, entitled to equal rights, and contribute in every way equally for the support of the government.

Antimasons say, that adherence to secret societies, bound together by unlawful oaths, is a disqualification for office. Mr. Van Buren says that it is not. Mr. Van Buren puts "adhering masons, and the opponents of the masonic institution," upon precisely the same footing, although the former are bound by oaths and abominable ceremonies to aid each other; to give each other notice of danger, and to help one another out of difficulty whether right or wrong.

George M. Dallas, or even the murderers of Morgan, would cheerfully endorse every word in Mr. Van Buren's Letter, it being in fact, a direct repudiation of Antimasonry.

We have at length received Martin Van Buren's letter to the committee appointed

by the National Antimasonic Convention. We were well enough satisfied before, that Mr. Van Buren was committed to Masonry, and his letter below only furnishes fresh testimony from his own pen, in confirmation of our previous opinion. We cannot see how Antimasons, after they shall read this letter, can ever give their vote for him, even if before, they had thought favorable of his friendship for Antimasons. They will now see that he has not a spark of Antimasonry in his principles or opinions. Martin Van Buren then, has now committed himself on this subject, and that of the Gag-Law, if he never did before on any other.

Ontario N. Y. Freeman.

THE LOCO FOCOS.—The Albany Argus is now opening the big battery of the Regency upon the camp of the Loco Focos. "We regard them," says the Argus, as a mere faction, whose aims are selfish, if not dangerous to the public weal. "Mischievous and discouraging," the Argus adds, "are their designs." Per contra, the Loco Focos say of the Regency and Tammany men:

"The open leaders, the secret movers of the party, and their minions, comprise a body of men whose political turpitude it would be difficult to parallel, in any age or country. Tammany Hall has become a nursery of brokers, where federalists, monopolists, and corruptionists are fostered."—N. Y. Express.

"When rogues fall out," &c.—The Regency and the Loco Focos are brethren of the Van Buren family.—Eds.

NEGRO REVOLT AT HAVANNA. The Providence Courier publishes the following extract of a letter, dated Havana, July 19. "Yesterday there was a revolt among the negroes outside of the wall. They fired a Wax Manufactory and killed a Corporal of the Army. They were attacked by the cavalry and were soon put to flight, 6 negroes being killed, and ten taken prisoners, who will be gibbeted in a few days. A skirmish also took place between six highway robbers, and a party of soldiers, about twenty miles from this city, which resulted in the capture of four of the robbers. One soldier was badly wounded. The prisoners were brought here and will be served the same as the negroes."

FROM PARA. Capt. Edward Putnam, of that city, who came passenger in the Dover, at Boston, from Maranhao, informs that the city of Para was retaken from the Indians on the 18th of May. They were literally starved out, having nothing to eat finally, but a scant supply of raw hides. The Indians were still fighting in the country.—Salem Mercury.

There is a great similarity in the history of Colonel Aaron Burr and Mr. Van Buren. Burr, with immense superiority of mind over Van Buren, managed to carry all his plans into execution until he commenced intriguing and managing for the Presidency, and then he fell and never rose again. So it will be with his prototype—if he misses says this tack, he goes ashore on a rocky coast.—Star.

AMOS KENDALL.—Where is he? At Philadelphia, New York, or in New Hampshire, the State of his birth? We are anxious to trace the progress of the Cabinet. But one of them is at his post.—Express.

RETIREMENT AND REFORM! In the 8th year of democratic retirement, the charges on the Treasury are \$47,437,678! See the late Treasury Report.—Express.

The southern papers continue to hold out the idea that the Creek and Seminole war is ended. "They cry 'peace peace' when there is no peace."

By a law of Maryland, in 1715, if a white man married a black woman, he renders himself liable to be sold to the highest bidder, as a slave, for the term of seven years, and vice versa. The said law is still in force there. Not in Kentucky.

One of Mr. Rathbun's large four story brick ware houses at Buffalo, following in the wake of the misfortunes which have overwhelmed its proprietor, fell on the morning of the 7th, with a tremendous crash. It had in it at the time 60,000 bushels of grain. The front part was left standing—a family sleeping in it, had a narrow escape. Loss \$30,000.

Near Edinburgh, a farmer who was troubled with rats, recently caught 400 by placing a large copper kettle in his corn loft, filling it about half full of water and strewing a thin sprinkling of chaff over it. By a few hands extending from the wall to the kettle, the rats would jump among what they took to be a fine lot of grain, and died the death.

GEN. HARRISON AND SIMON SNIDER.—Among the innumerable testimonies before Congress, the State Legislatures, Municipal Corporations, Statesmen, Heroes, and Patriots to the gallantry and consummate military prowess of the glorious, Harrison at the Victory of the Thames, the following extract from Governor Snider's Message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania Dec. 10, 1813, will not prove least acceptable to Pennsylvania. See Duane's weekly Aurora of Dec. 21st. 1813, page 270:—

"The blessings," said Simon Snider, "of thousands of women and children rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless Savage of the wilderness, and from the still more ruthless Savage Proctor, &c. REST ON HARRISON and his gallant army!"

Another collar slip.—The Junia Free Press comes out in favor of Pennsylvania, and its interest against Mr. Van Buren. There will be no contest in Pennsylvania—old Tippecanoe sweeps every thing before him.

Important admission.—The executive organ admits expressly that the bill for the distribution of the surplus revenue is a measure that belongs to the Whigs. "Stick a pin there."

The Election. As we anticipated, and in fact as was generally anticipated, Col Bates & Gen. Everett, the White candidates have been elected to the Legislature from this city and county by triumphant majorities. The Van Buren men ran but one candidate, Mr. Ryan, who made, all things considered, as respectable a poll as would have been anticipated by his warmest friends.

Mobile pa.

A HEAVY BUSINESS. We learn from good authority that the business transactions of the Messrs. Josephs of Wall-street, on Saturday last, amounted to upwards of two millions of dollars. [N. Y. Times.

TENNESSEE.

The President is electioneering in Tennessee; but he finds that the word of 'Gen. Jackson' can no longer stand against the world. The Tennesseans say that they can elect their own Chief Magistrate without the aid of either a Rucker Caucus or of a Presidential dictation. Dinners in honor of Judge White and Mr. Bell have been tendered throughout the State. It is quite melancholy to see General Jackson raving against his old friends with all the imbecility of dotage and the fatuity of passion. He can never regain the influence he once wielded in Tennessee. His own State has completely deserted him, and with all his electioneering efforts he cannot hand her over to his favorite successor.—Atlas.

It was stated by the Hon. Francis Baylies, in his address before the citizens of Taunton, at the consecration of Mount Pleasant, that he had seen in South America many walls in one of their cities, built entirely of human bones: the bones have been examined by persons who could not be mistaken.

GENERAL HARRISON.—Political hostility has gone the length of charging General Harrison with cowardice. It is not satisfied with stripping him of laurels which for twenty years have graced his brow, placed there by a grateful country. In his message of December, 1817, President Madison thus spoke of the battle of Tippecanoe, and of Gen. Harrison:

"While it is deeply to be lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 6th ult. Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander, on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline."—Richmond Whig.

Melancholy.—Mrs. Martha, (aged 25 years) wife of Mr. Ephraim Batchelder, of this city, was drowned in Casen Bay, on Monday last. As we gather the facts from Mr. B. they are as follows: Himself and the deceased were in a sail boat, when by accident, the boat upset. He succeeded in grasping his wife, and, fighting the boat several times. For two hours, he thinks, he sustained himself and wife, by the aid of the boat—which being full of water, was a most precarious support. But his extraordinary exertions did not avail his unfortunate wife. He was compelled to see her perish, notwithstanding his extraordinary efforts. At the expiration of about two hours, from the time the boat upset, Mrs. B. died, from terror and fatigue. But though she had perished, he still supported her lifeless body, an hour and a half longer—that her friends might, if by chance he should be rescued, have the melancholy satisfaction of performing the last duties to her remains. His herculean powers, & heroic devotion did not avail. He could sustain her no longer—and she floated away from his grasp. On being asked if there was no other person in the boat, he replied, "nothing else at all but a poor dog—swam after it and brought it back!" Mr. B. gradually floated towards the shore—but from cold and exhaustion, became senseless before he reached it. When he recovered his senses, he found himself upon the beach—the tide receding—and he had a rod or two from him.

The London Morning Herald says: "Mr. Stevenson, the newly appointed United States Envoy, is described to be a gentleman of most courtly manners, and likely to be popular with our Aristocracy." He probably had letters of introduction from V. Buren.—Atlas.

ONE TERM. The editor of the Ohio People's Press states that he has been authorized by Gen Harrison to confirm the statement previously made, that "he (Gen. H.) was pledged to serve but one term, if elected President, and to prevent his name from being used, under any pretence whatever, as a candidate for re-election." Gen. H. also fully coincides in the opinion expressed by Gen. Jackson on this subject in 1825, and believes it should become the settled practice of the country, whether the constitution be amended to that effect, or remain as it is.—Buffalo Journal.

A Bible which formerly belonged to the Emperor Charlemagne, written by the celebrated Alcuin, was recently sold in London for \$7500.

Mr. Van Buren's principles which he so often alludes to in his replies to public letters, put us in mind of the boy's question about the Leopard ever changing his spots. "Oh yes, when he is tired of one spot, he goes to another."—Albany Daily Ad.

CAMP MEETING.

The Christian Brethren, with the leave of Providence, commence a Camp Meeting in Wolcott, on Thursday, 15th of September, to continue over the Sabbath.

HRA PECK.

Aug. 26, 1836.

Danville.

The freemen of the town of DANVILLE who are friendly to the nominations of the last Vermont Antimasonic State Convention, and who are opposed to aristocracies of office and monopolies of power, are requested to meet at the Court House on WEDNESDAY the 31st inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. to nominate a suitable person to represent said town in the next Legislature. Danville, August 23d, 1836.

Montpelier.

The freemen of MONTPELIER who are friendly to the nominations of Harrison and Granger, will hold a general meeting, pursuant to adjournment on THURSDAY NEXT, (Sept. 1st) at the Centre Meeting House, at 1 o'clock, afternoon.

August 30.

DIED.

In Berlin, on the 20th instant, Mrs. Polly W. Weston, wife of Doct. G. Weston, aged 56 years.

UNION HOUSE.

W. M. MANN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has erected a large and commodious house of Entertainment upon the spot formerly occupied by the "Union Hotel," on Maine street, and that every thing is now in readiness for the reception of the 'weary traveler,' and such others, whether weary or not, as may be pleased to favor him with their company. Every refreshment for man and beast constantly on hand.

Should any one be disposed to doubt that the "Union House," in point of size, neatness, convenience and situation, is entitled to a rank among the very first hotels and public houses in Vermont (or N. England) he is only invited to CALL AND SEE.

Mr. Mann takes this opportunity to tender his acknowledgments to his old patrons and friends, for past favors, and to respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

Montpelier Village, Aug. 19, 1836. U

University of Pennsylvania. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE next course of Lectures will commence on Tuesday, November the first, and be continued under the following arrangement:

Practice of Medicine, Nathl Chapman, M.D.
Chemistry, Robert Hare, "
Surgery, William Gibson, "
Anatomy, Wm. E. Horner, "
Institutes of Medie, Samuel Jackson, "
Materia Medica, George B. Wood, "
Midwifery, Hugh L. Hodge, "
Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery are delivered at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and at the Philadelphia Hospital, (Blockley).

The whole amount of fees is the same as heretofore paid, notwithstanding the augmentation in the number of Professorships and improvement in the course of instruction. W. E. HORNER, M.D., Dean of the Medical Faculty. Aug. 1836. (Novt.)

STATE OF VERMONT.

District of Randolph, ss.

At a Probate Court, holden at Randolph, within and for said District, on the 23d of Aug. A. D. 1836.

An Instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Stephen Smith, late of Tunbridge, in said District, deceased, being presented to the Court hereby Spencer Smith, the Executor therein named for probate; it is ordered by said Court that all concerned therein be notified to appear at a session of said Court to be holden at the Probate Office in Randolph, on the 1st Friday of September next at one o'clock, P. M. and shew cause, if any they may have, against the probate of said will, for which purpose it is further ordered that a copy of the record of this order be published three weeks successively in the State Journal, printed at Montpelier, as soon as may be.

A true copy of record.

Attest, [53] CALVIN BLODGETT, Junior.

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on or about the first of July last, a redish brown yearling heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

IRA M. HATCH.

Montpelier, Aug. 29, 1836. [53]

STATE OF VERMONT.

District of Randolph, ss.

The Hon. the Probate Court for the District of Randolph. To all persons concerned in the estate of FRANCIS WILSON, late of Brookfield, in said District, deceased, intestate.—GREETING.

WHEREAS, James Wilson, administrator of the estate of the said deceased, proposes to render an account of his administration, and present his account against said estate for allowance, at a Probate Court to be holden at the Probate office in Randolph, in said district, on the 31st day of September next: Therefore you are hereby notified to appear before said court at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said account should not be allowed.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court at Randolph, in said District, this 24th day of August, A. D. 1836. By order of the Court, [53] WILLIAM HEBARD, Register.

WALTON'S LIBRARY.

JUST ADDED, Inklings of Advent ure Tales of our Neighborhood, A Year in Spain, Agnes Serle, Elksatawa, or the Prophet of the West, Paris and the Parisians. Terms, 6 cents a volume. Aug. 17, 1836.

NEW MUSIC.

A LOT of NEW MUSIC for Piano Forte; Flute Instructions, Clarinet do. Violin do. Just received and for sale by E. P. WALTON & SON. Aug. 26, 1836.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Washington District, ss.

In Probate Court holden at Montpelier, within and for said District, on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1836.

LYDIA JOSLYN, administratrix on the estate of LUKE JOSLYN,

late of Walsfield, in said District, deceased, presents her administration account for settlement:—

Whereupon, it is ordered that the same be referred to the 19th day of Sept'r. next, at the Probate Office in Montpelier, in said District, for examination and allowance, at which time and place the widow of the deceased will ask an assignment of personal property, & that all concerned be notified hereof by publication of this order in the State Journal, printed at Montpelier, three weeks successively, as soon as may be, that they may appear, if they see cause, at said time and place, and object thereto.

By the Court, [53] J. T. MARSTON, Register.